

## The Washington Times

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1915.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL CADETS

No single effort made in Washington schools for a long time is more constructive and beneficial than the plans announced yesterday in The Times, for the reorganization of the High School Cadets. After the new course of training is put in operation the High School Cadets will be the gainers in a physical and moral sense, and they will receive mental training second to that afforded in no one study in the regular curriculum.

No parent need be afraid that the cadets are being "militarized." Boys are not to be trained to be soldiers, they are to be taught to be good citizens.

The proposed course includes target practice, the most valuable sort of work for a young man. The boy who would shoot straight must be straight. He cannot dissipate and make a record in marksmanship. The target practice is not to be confined to a few individual stars. The shooting is to be done by platoons, and through this group arrangement large numbers of boys will be taught the lesson of group loyalty.

Another valuable feature of the course, as outlined fully in The Times, is that of wall scaling. Actual figures of the results of this work in the high schools of Wyoming show that practically every boy who took part in the work came out with a chest development that only athletes can boast. This sort of exercise, combined with taking the boys out for week-end encampments, will give the city boy that touch of vigorous, rugged, knock-about life that he needs.

A wholesome moral purpose also is apparent behind the proposal to have each platoon and company elect girl sponsors. With girls co-operating with the cadets in matter of fact and helpful fashion, a wholesome atmosphere will be created at a time when the main point of contact of the sexes is only in the dances and social functions of the high schools, where it is easy to create a false scale of values.

Other cities are understood to be watching the Washington experiment with great interest. The school officials here are to be commended for taking a step which will place the cadets of the Washington high schools among the foremost organizations of their kind, and will likewise afford school boys of Washington an unusual opportunity for taking part in a wholesome course of body building and mind training.

## THE CALIFORNIA OIL CHAOS

The delegation of Pacific coast business men who have been in Washington since the opening of Congress, asking for legislative relief from the impossible conditions in the California oil region, is deserving of prompt attention. Seemingly everybody who has taken the trouble to make even cursory examination into the merits of their case, has been convinced. Congress ought to act just as quickly as measures can be formulated that will assure both the public interest and the business concerns of the oil producers.

It is not worth while, now, to discuss the responsibility for the unfortunate conditions in California. More than six years ago President Taft, acting doubtless on what at the time was supposed to be good advice and in the public belief, issued an order withdrawing a great area of oil lands from entry. Many of these lands had been taken up under the placer law, and were in process of development. The withdrawal order broke down all certainties as to title, made it impossible to secure credit based on values known to exist, destroyed the market for the oil produced, and pitched the whole business into confusion.

If any real public interest had been served by this act there would have been excuse for letting had conditions continue indefinitely, as they have done. But in fact the oil field is in more danger of being ruined than of being conserved. There is great danger that surface waters will work their way into the oil-bearing strata and "drown out" the field. Once opened, the wells must be continuously pumped or they may become the means to ruin of the entire area.

There was a time when this condition was not well understood, and when suspicion attached to every effort at relieving the industry. Anybody connected with oil was presumed to be trying to rob the Government or the people; to get something for nothing and then sell it for several prices. Fortunately that attitude is no longer generally entertained. Something like real in-

telligence is beginning to be employed in consideration of such conditions as those in California; and it ought to be safe for Congress to deal honestly and directly with these conditions. California and the whole country actually need relief. The present session ought to provide it without delay.

## LETTING THE PEOPLE RULE

The District of Columbia Commissioners have recommended that the school board be abolished, and that the public school system be placed under a director of education named by and responsible to the Commissioners. It is claimed that this plan will bring the schools closer to the people.

A neat exemplification of the reason why this change is desired was furnished the other day, in connection with the selection of a name for a new school in Park View. The school board named it the "Lemon G. Hine School;" the Commissioners, having, in this instance, a right of review, exercised that right by overruling the school board and adopting the name of "Park View School." The school board was given opportunity to acquiesce in this determination, but stood by its first recommendation. It was even charged that the Commissioners had intruded themselves unnecessarily and unjustifiably into the school board's realm.

What really happened was explained in a statement issued by Commissioner Brownlow, which is worth producing here because it suggests that the Commissioners were trying, at least, to do the thing the people wanted, while the school board seemed to have given no consideration to the wishes of patrons. Mr. Brownlow explained:

"The Commissioners named the new school the 'Lemon G. Hine School' because the people wanted it named Park View, and did not want it named Lemon G. Hine School."

The Board of Education wrote to the Commissioners on October 21 that the board had decided to recommend the name "Lemon G. Hine" in honor of a former member of the common council and board of education. The Commissioners believe that the name "Park View" is better, and that the name "Lemon G. Hine" is not appropriate. The Commissioners do not approve the recommendation of the Board of Education.

On November 26 the Commissioners wrote to the board, telling them of the decision of the citizens, and asking if the board still adhered to its former view. On December 4 the board informed the Commissioners that they had not changed their view.

Whereupon the Commissioners named the school the "Park View School" because the people wanted it named that, and without regard to the wishes of the Board of Education. The Commissioners believe that in school matters the patrons and citizens should always be consulted, and that, in so far as possible, their wishes should govern.

## MORE FINANCING FOR EUROPE

The British government's plan for mobilizing British holdings of American securities so that they may be used as a basis of credit for more loans in this country, is simple enough, but it illustrates the extreme measures that may be enforced by a government in great emergency. It is proposed either to borrow or to buy these American securities from the British owners; the British government, of course, to exchange its own paper for the American issues thus taken over.

In the case of borrowing, the British government proposes to pay 1/2 of 1 per cent above the yield of the borrowed securities. There is reserved to the British authorities the right, if occasion requires, to sell these borrowed securities; but it agrees that if it sells them, it will pay the owner 2 1/2 per cent above the going market price at the time of sale.

Thus, in effect, the British exchequer is undertaking to get control of all American securities held in that country. The American securities owned in England are almost invariably of the gilt-edged sort; the kind on which American bankers and investors are glad to loan up to the limit, or which, if offered in the open market here, would sell readily. Of course, a great movement to dump American stocks and bonds back upon our hands in large quantities would depress prices; but there is small danger that this will happen, because the British government would itself be a heavy loser in such event. Its interest will be to peddle out its American securities gradually, as the market on this side can absorb them.

All this emphasizes the marvelous strides this country is making toward emancipation from European fiscal domination, and toward financial leadership of the world. It is hard to see how Europe can carry on the war another year without

sacrificing its last dollar of investment holdings, and then becoming a debtor where formerly it has been a creditor to the extent of billions. The wonder is that America is able to take over these vast investments and not break down its own financial system.

Explanation of this is found, of course, in the fact that the war has brought wonderful industrial and commercial prosperity on this side. The crops of 1915 have broken all records in both quantity and value. Our exports have exceeded every possible calculation of the past. We are, in effect, trading days' works for the cancellation of our debts to Europe; and we are getting high wages for the work.

## THE NEXT THING FOR AUSTRIA

The United States Government did not invite Austria to submit a brief against our position in the Ancona matter. The United States Government did not request Austria to make inquiries here for further information. The United States Government did not ask Austria to join us in a long-winded discussion such as our State Department had for months with the Berlin foreign office over the Lusitania.

The United States Government demanded from Austria immediate reparation.

In Austria's reply, which is prompt enough, there is no satisfaction, there is no reparation, there is nothing but evasion and an effort to make this like the Lusitania case—everlasting.

So the single thing the Washington Administration can do to certify that its demand was exactly what it declared itself to be, the only thing it can do to maintain the self-respect of this Government, not to mention the opinion of the world, is to give Austria a fixed time in which to comply with our demand of the other day exactly as it was delivered to the Vienna foreign office, down to the very last item of that demand—the punishment of the murderer who was in command of the submarine.

Then if that ultimatum is not complied with, not another word—action!

## A PREPAREDNESS BLUNDER

If the Administration program of preparedness is for defense of the country and not defense of the Democratic party at the polls next November, a mistake has been made by the Secretary of War in muzzling the officers of the army, especially those of the general staff, who may be called upon to testify before the Senate and House Military Committees.

Any way the matter is considered, the order of the Secretary of War directing army officers with views on preparedness to submit those views to the chief of staff and to refrain from discussing them with or before the members of the two military committees, sounds very much like a threat to those officers. The House and Senate have the power to compel the officers to testify. The Secretary of War has practically told the officers that if they do testify they will violate orders he has given them.

All of which would seem to prepare the finest sort of ammunition for the Republican campaign managers, and to be admission of the absolute indefensibility of the preparedness plans from the point of view of military experts. It would seem that in the present crisis in national and political affairs—for this issue of preparedness does present a crisis both to the nation and to the political parties—the part of wisdom would be to throw all cards on the table; and the very strongest cards are the experts in military affairs whom the nation has educated to an expertness of which there is absolutely no question.

Likewise it would seem a bad move from the very fact that the officers of the army are a most patriotic body of men, with a patriotism that is practical and demonstrable by mathematics, if necessary. No matter what the orders are, they will tell what they know and what they think, somewhere and somehow. It would seem that the Administration is making a grave political error in not permitting them to tell their stories under Administration auspices.

## CALVE TO SING FOR BENEFIT OF WOUNDED

Volunteers Her Services for Recital to Be Given in This City January 13.

Mme. Minnie Calve after having spent many months in the hospitals of Europe singing to wounded soldiers, has volunteered her services for a song recital to be given in this city January 13 for the benefit of the British committee of the Vacation War Relief Association. Arrangements are being made by the committee to make the recital one of the big musical events of the season as well as an important war relief entertainment. Mme. Calve has given a recital in New York for a committee in that city engaged in the same work. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Anne Morgan and other social leaders were included in the membership of the committee in charge of the recital here. Some of the same workers will be associated with the committee here. The arrangements for the recital will be under the general direction of Mrs. Arthur Smith.

## PATRIOTIC BODIES FOR PREPAREDNESS

## Daughters and Sons of American Revolution Hear Addresses on National Defense.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. William Cunningham, and the Sons of the American Revolution, through Rear Admiral Colby Chester, U. S. N., placed themselves on record for preparedness at a patriotic meeting held at the General Memorial Hall, during the course of which the motion picture spectacle, "The Battle Cry of Peace," was exhibited by J. Stuart Blackton of the Vitaphone Company.

A number of distinguished men and women were present. In addition to addresses by Mrs. Chester and Admiral Chester, brief speeches were made by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, and Mr. Blackton. Mr. Malone said that the matter of preparedness, he believes, can be left to Congress. He felt sure that Congress would take the measure of defense for the country that would be entirely adequate.

Mr. Blackton, who wrote the scenario for "The Battle Cry of Peace," and who supervised its production, declared that the present is no time to quibble over the definition of what is and what is not adequate. Anybody who is not prepared for any attack that might come for property by enforcing the rights of the American people he believes would be criminal. He said that the man who believes in "preparedness to a certain extent" is "about as sincere as a person who would say, 'God bless you to a certain extent' for those who are not prepared to 'should any nation attack us'." Mr. Blackton declared that "Why should not some nation attack us?"

## THRILLING NOVEL IN JANUARY ARGOSY

"Comrade Island" Complete and First Installment of "Castles in the Air" In Issue.

"Comrade Island," a thrilling, gripping novel of the sea by H. Bedford Jones, author of "The Seal of John Solomon," "Out of Algiers," and other tales, is the full-length novel which will appear complete in the January issue of the Argosy. The story begins with the sinking of a ship, holds the attention to the last line of its eighteen chapters.

Besides the novel, the issue contains the first installment of the new serial story, "Castles in the Air," by Charles Carson, and a continued installment of "The Bride of Santa," by Robert Ames Bennett, and ten short stories, including "The Million-Dollar Star," the title of the first of these short stories by Frank Condon—a terse, gripping narrative with a cast of real men, being concerned in the making of the "movies." Other authors whose stories are included are Joseph L. French, Lawrence, Charles Fremont, Virgil E. Roe, Horatio Winslow, and Arthur D. Howden Smith.

## MAIL BAG (From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only, must not exceed 100 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters is at the discretion of the editor, and no return will be made for the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is not a place for the airing of personal grievances, and no correspondence of Washington can argue most questions.

Latin As She Is Spoke—It's Singular. To the Editor of THE TIMES: I have read a thousand times the last few days that Roy-Ed and von Papen are persons of great importance. I am sure that the matter would seem of too great profundity for the layman to tackle.

Leave it to the mystics. But if it is meant that these gentlemen are persons of great importance, well everybody knows the answer. T. H. E. Dec. 17.

Takes Issue With Senator Chamberlain On Preparedness. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, in his remarks at the dinner of the Washington and Lee alumni, Thursday, said that "The Atlantic and Pacific oceans are the only two friends the United States has."

We must, as always, take all sayings at face value, and the saying of Senator Chamberlain, instead of two, is a very good one, to even dream after a dinner at the University Club, that there is a billion part of the world in the United States from any country, people, or state on this earth, is the veriest moonshine.

The observations expressed are from experience of half a century on the Atlantic and fourteen years on the Pacific coast. J. W. L. Washington, Dec. 13.

Why All This Criticism of Billy Sunday's Residence? To the Editor of THE TIMES:

From Baltimore, Md., a great hue and cry because "Billy" Sunday, who has leased a house in a fashionable section of that city for his residence during the winter, is not allowed to be allowed to live in peace and comfort in luxurious dwellings, who should not be allowed the same privilege. Is there anything evil in beautiful surroundings? Since the Reverend Billy does not squander his substance on expensive vices, nor on sumptuous banquets, where people who are already overfed spend enormous sums on dainties to tickle their palates, and does not neglect to give a large part of his income for charitable purposes, why all this perturbation?

The gentle Nazarene was criticized and persecuted, so why should the Reverend Billy have to escape? E. L. WARNER. Washington, December 15.

How About the Store Clerks? Be Consistent, Asks Democrat. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

The Retail Merchants' Association announced itself as in favor of "closed stores" before Christmas and New Year Day for the Government clerks in order that the aforesaid clerks may do their shopping. This does not tally with the shriek they have been emitting about shopping early. Why do these same merchants think of their own employees? Do they get a holiday or even a half-holiday before Christmas? Well, a great many of the places, conducted by the members of this association, remain open a half day on Christmas and a whole day on January 1.

The Government clerks comprise about one-third of Washington's population. How about the other two-thirds? When do they find time to shop? B. consistent. Washington, Dec. 15. DEMOCRAT.

## FOURTEEN XMAS OPPORTUNITIES

## Opportunity No. 1—Blind Grandmother and Mother With Three Children Under Twelve Years. \$520.

Frankly trying to keep a roof over her head and her family, consisting of three children and a blind mother, this woman, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, had become thoroughly discouraged, because, with all her work, the children were running the streets. She was at the point of parting with them when the Associated Charities was sent to the rescue. The husband and father, who had deserted, is now serving a term in the penitentiary for a crime which will forever banish him from the home. The rest now are all well and happy. The children go regularly to school and Sunday school and are well behaved at home, because the mother has been helped to remain with her family and give them the care they need. But another year of this care must be assured. Ten dollars a week for \$520 will enable this family to continue to have a mother's love and supervision.

## Opportunity No. 2—Deserted Wife and Four Children. \$260.

Deserted before the birth of her youngest child, now four years old, this mother, weak and discouraged, placed two of her four children in an institution. Through the close co-operation of the relatives, church and friends, the two youngest children were kept with their mother. The two children in the institution waited like flowers out from the parent stem. Now they are at home. This home is one of neatness and refinement. The mother takes in sewing, and finds time for a daily walk with her children. Her heart is full of gratitude toward those who have helped to keep the children by her side. Every effort has failed to find the deserting husband. Five dollars a week or \$260 a year is needed for this family.

## Opportunity No. 3—Mother and Two Children. \$312.

Married when hardly more than a child to a worthless man, who, after brutal treatment, left her penniless, this little mother was forced to place her two little boys in an institution. The only Christmas present the boys want is—"A home and mother." If \$36 a week or \$312 a year can be secured to supplement the mother's income, a most industrious little body, these boys will have Christmas joy every day in the year.

## Opportunity No. 4—A Deserted Wife and Four Children. \$364.

Alone, this wronged and deserted wife failed to earn enough money to provide a home for her four beautiful little children. All efforts to locate the deserting husband and father failed. Almost distracted, the mother asked the question, "I have to give my children a home, and for that I have to have bread to eat." "No," was the emphatic answer, "You are a good woman and a good mother, and surely friends will be raised up to help in your time of need." Will you back up this decision and see to it that these little ones are under the mother's care, who she knows how to take care of them better than any one else. Seven dollars per week or \$364 a year will be needed.

## Opportunity No. 5—Father Incurably Ill, Wife and Four Children. \$260.

With her husband incurably ill, in a hospital, this mother is working early and late to keep her four children with her, the youngest of whom is four years old. Besides keeping her own home spotless, the mother takes in washing and sewing. Through it all she is cheery and bright. In all her work she is assisted by the eldest girl, who, now that she has finished school, is a "fine" mother's helper. One little boy is lame, but with his mother's spirit, he hops cheerfully to school on his crutch. This lad is receiving attention from one of the leading surgeons in the city, and if there is anything he can be done for, the surgeons will do it. Five dollars a week or \$260 a year will keep the home together for a year.

## Opportunity No. 6—Widow With Five Children. \$416.

Four years ago this distracted mother did not know which way to turn. Left a widow with five children, the mother was also handicapped by ill health and poor eyesight. Separation from their mother and institutional care for the children seemed to her the only solution. But for the trouble of her own mind and the Associated Charities, have kept the home together until now. The picture at present is a contented mother, surrounded by happy children doing everything which is suggested for their helpful development, and a neat little house in the suburbs, where they can add to their income by raising vegetables. The children are making fine progress in school. The eldest, a boy of thirteen, is a home helper, and the youngest, a girl of six, is a week or \$416 a year will enable this good work to go on.

## Opportunity No. 7—Blind Father and Four Children. \$156.

Another year at the colored vocational training school will fit Martha for her trade as a dressmaker. She will be able to help support her blind father and little sisters. Her oldest daughter and older sister are taking the place of her dead mother. Together they work lovingly and faithfully all day long and every day in the year in order to keep this good home together. The breadwinners of this family are the women, and they are winners. The mother, the big-hearted eldest sister was asked what she wanted Santa Claus to bring her, she said, "Just something to keep the pot boiling while Mother is away." The mother is a good mother, and her husband, Santa Claus will have to put \$156 each week into the pot, while Martha is taking her lessons in preparedness; \$156 a year is needed.

## Opportunity No. 8—Old Grandmother, Two Grandchildren, 12 and 7 Years. \$260.

On the little pension provided by the contributors to this Christmas opportunity this grandmother is making a real home for her two grandchildren, twelve and seven years. Under her excellent management the home is always neat and clean and the children neatly dressed. They are both in school and enjoy it very much. After school the eldest girl helps her mother in the house, and the mother in little tasks of playing or studying. Both children are bright, well-mannered and ambitious. Everything done for them is cheerfully accepted. In fact, the grandmother tells every visitor how wonderful it is that strangers should be doing so much for her and the children. To have a share in the making of this home is to have something well worth while. Five dollars a week or \$260 a year is needed.

## Opportunity No. 9—Bread Winner Dead of Tuberculosis, Widow and Six Children. \$260.

When this home was entered by the dreaded white plague this family had money in the bank and were happy. A long, tedious illness, followed by the death of the breadwinner, exhausted the family and left her with an unusually good husband, this widow is struggling to make a home for her six little ones. The eldest, a boy of fourteen, is ambitious to be an electrician, and hopes soon to learn his trade. At present he is helping with the family income. The second, a boy of twelve, is a good student, and earns enough to buy the family's milk. The mother is a good mother, and shows marked ability. With her large family, the mother has been able to keep the home together, and is doing so well. In addition to what they have, \$260 a week or \$260 a year will be necessary to give Christmas cheer to this family 365 days next year.

## Opportunity No. 10—Widow and Three Children. \$312.

A discouraged, worn out mother, paying the penalty of tuberculosis, with which the children had already been infected, was the condition when the family was first introduced to the Associated Charities. Now the frail mother and her three children are the happiest family groups in Washington. The mother's cheerfulness in the face of adversity is absolutely inspiring and communicates itself to every one who comes in contact with her. The children have all improved in health and are only boys in developing into a manly fellow, trying hard to fit himself for the work of supporting his mother and sisters. The girls of thirteen and fourteen are most interesting and ready to do anything, and are making fine progress at school. The eldest, a girl of fifteen years, is making excellent progress at school. The mother is a good mother, and is able to assure the family of a regular income. Six dollars a week or \$312 a year will be necessary in addition to what is already being done by other friends, to continue this good work through the coming year.

## Opportunity No. 11—Frail Widow and Two Children. \$260.

The heroes of our country as well as in Europe are the mothers at home. This mother, a widow, still is fighting to keep her two children together. She has an arrested case of tuberculosis, and is unable to do more than her household duties. Her two children are bright and attractive. Their love for their mother makes them willing to do anything to be with her. They are making excellent progress at school. The eldest, a girl of fifteen years, is making excellent progress at school. The mother is a good mother, and is able to assure the family of a regular income. Six dollars a week or \$260 a year will be necessary in addition to what is already being done by other friends, to continue this good work through the coming year.

## Opportunity No. 12—A Widow With Four Children Under 14. \$520.

This widow and her little brood of four children, under fourteen years of age, are happy in their small cottage home. Baby W. is a prize baby, and Marie, the oldest girl, is an honor pupil at school. The mother is a good mother, and is able to assure the family of a regular income. Six dollars a week or \$520 a year will be necessary in addition to what is already being done by other friends, to continue this good work through the coming year.

## Opportunity No. 13—Blind Mother, Partially Blind Father, Six Children, All Under Fourteen. \$520.

Against heavy odds, but gamely, the father and mother are trying to keep their home together and educate their children, and under fourteen. The father is partially blind, and the mother lost her sight by accident. The children are healthy, bright, and normal. The mother, with the help of the older ones, keeps the house further. What the father earns by upholstering and chair caning must be augmented by \$10 a week to give the children the protection and training of a good home with their parents.

## Opportunity No. 14—Widow, Four Small Children. \$312.

Two years ago this widow with four little children, first knew what it was to have regular help in the struggle to keep her family together. She had been desperate and faced what seemed to her the next and only step, putting her children in an institution. Friends, through the Christmas Opportunities, came to the rescue, and supplemented what she was able to make with sewing at home. Relatives helped all they could. The family was moved into more convenient quarters. While the two years have not been without some tears and discouragements to herself and her friends, today she says, "I know my children are in better health. I know I can do more and am a better mother, because of help given and interest taken." \$312 a year per week or \$312 a year will help keep up this fine courage.

## D. C. EXCELS STATES IN MILITIA SUPPORT

## Has Larger Number in the National Guard in Proportion to Population.

The District of Columbia has a larger number of men of military age in the organized militia in proportion to population than any State in the Union. This fact is brought out in the annual report of the General of the Militia, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, made public today.

There were 75,395 males of military age in the District when the last census was taken. There are 1,950 organized militiamen in the District, or 2.52 per cent of the number available. New Hampshire, which stands second, shows a percentage of only 1.52. The average for the United States is 0.69 per cent. Maryland, with a percentage of 0.77, stands seventeenth, and Virginia, with 0.73 per cent, stands twenty-second.

## \$1,352,761 In Property Lost.

While the total number of males of military age, that is between eighteen and forty-four years of age, was given as 75,395, in census figures, and 17,499 in reports of adultants general on men available for military duty, the total strength of the organized militia was only 129,338 at the close of the fiscal year.

General Mills reported that in the last three years property valued at \$1,352,761 in the States to train the militia to the value of \$1,352,761 has been lost or destroyed through carelessness and neglect or lack of methods of accounting. He believes that the interest of the Government could be best conserved if those responsible for the losses should be required to pay therefor.

"One charge of this character would have a lasting effect," General Mills said, "and would prevent a cycle of these losses due to carelessness and lack of method."

There was a loss of 57 officers and a gain of 142 men in the militia during the year, General Mills reported. The District militia, however, gained five officers and 129 men.

## Rating of Militia Units.

Reporting on the inspection of District militia units during the year, General Mills report gives the field hospital a standing of "excellent," the First Infantry "good," the Second Infantry "good," and the First Separate Battalion of Infantry "good."

Owing to increasing clerical work in his headquarters at the War Department, General Mills recommends the authorization of three additional clerks, and urges an equalization of pay, holding that salaries in his division are much lower than those in the department as a whole.

## Trade Board Committee Chairmen Are Appointed

Chairmen of various committees of the Washington Board of Trade were named yesterday by President Edwin C. Brandenburg as follows: Louis A. Dent, charities and corrections; Isaac Gans, industrial interests; Holcombe G. Johnson, insurance; A. A. Birney, law; John Jay Edson, municipal finance; Arthur T. Ramsay, private schools; Gen. William E. Harvey, public buildings, charities, and public health; and William G. Henderson, streets and avenues.

Frederic C. Penning, chairman of the committee on public schools, has called a meeting for Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His proposal to abolish the Board of Education of the District will be considered at this meeting.

## Gaelic Society to Hear Irish Songs and Address

A number of Irish songs and an address on "The Irish Theater and Dramatic Movement," by William C. O'Brien will mark the December meeting of the Gaelic Society of Washington at the Cornstock Studio, 1329 New York avenue, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Three Irish songs by LeRoy Gilder will conclude the program. The songs will be by Mrs. John W. Deane, and E. Taylor Chevalier. A short Irish play will be read by Miss Ellen L. Corbett, C. Alder White, and John E. Murphy.

## Tax on Students for Athletics Proposed

Taxation of students for the maintenance of athletics at George Washington will be the subject of a conference tonight by the faculty committee on student taxation. The committee is expected to report to the Board of Trustees tomorrow.

## WHA'S ON PROGRAM IN CAPITAL TODAY

Concert, Yale Glee, Band and Mandolin Club, Raleigh, 8 p. m.  
Initiation, Admiral George Dewey Camp No. 2, United Spanish War Veterans, New Masonic Temple, 7:30 p. m.  
Luncheon, National College Equal Suffrage League, Exhibit, 1 p. m.  
Meeting, Biological Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.  
Address, "The Problem of Non-Resistance," M. Salsbery, before Society for Philosophical Inquiry, Public House, 8:45 p. m.  
Dinner, Washington Carrel of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Army and Navy Club, 8 p. m.  
Old Fellows—Drill and social, Patriarchal Militant, 8 p. m.  
National Union—Jos. Henry Council, Cosmos Club.  
Socialist Party—Supper.  
Market Day, Princeton Chapter, Y. W. C. A. Meeting, Southern Lighthouse Club, Raleigh, 8 p. m.  
Lectures on "Preparedness," by Senator Chamberlain and Congressman Hoar, Public House, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, faculty and students committee of George Washington University in consideration of taxation for maintenance of athletics.

## Amusements

New National—"What Every Woman Knows," 8:15 and 8:45 p. m.  
Belasco—Boston Grand Opera Company and Patti—Ten Grand Operas, 7:00 and 8 p. m.  
Polka—Ten Many Come, 7:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Keiths—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Castro—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," 8:15 and 8:45 p. m.  
Gaiety—Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.  
Tomorrow.  
Christmas Vesper, special music, Y. W. C. A., 8:30 p. m.  
Address by Dr. H. L. Greenman, before Young Men's Christian Association, 8:30 p. m.  
Missionary Hour, meeting of the Knights of St. Andrew, 1022 G street, northwest, 8 p. m.  
Lecture, "United of Washington," Dr. Robert Russell, of Johns Hopkins, 8:30 p. m.  
Public House—Lecture, "The Problem of Non-Resistance," M. Salsbery, 8:45 p. m.  
Address, "Preparedness," by Senator